

Abstract

Background and objective:

Melasma is a Common acquired hyper melanosis that occurs exclusively in sun-exposed areas.

It is seen in women Consuming Ocp and specially in pregnant women and in women Taking hormone replacement therapy during menopause. It is rarely seen in men.

There are few studies showing how many people are affected. Melasma is Thought to be more common in people are Iran so The design of its prevalence in Ardabil city was planed.

Methods and Materials:

The descriptive, cross – sectional study done on 855 female at the age of 12-85 years in Ardabil city (2002) . Optained Data were analyzed by statistical test and descriptive statistics on spss package.

Results:

Melasma prevalence in total participants of 855 were 39.5% . 97.4% were married . 39.9% were employed . The prevalence at the age of 22-31 years was 37.5%.

The majority of affected age were : 4-10 year (29%) . 9.5% of melasma causes were pregnant women with chief causes if affected were ocp consumer (18%) The major causes at melasma was pregnancy (60.1%) . Complication spreading commonly were centro facial with prevalence of 64.7% . 40.8% of melasma groups have positive familial record.

Conclusion:

The results of our study showed melasma epidemic disease. It is necessary to conduct some essential to determine. Ethiological causes and initiative mechanisms. A systemic review at prevalence if needed to fined a suitable preventive Treatment.

Key words:

Melasma – Ovarian cyst –Hir sutism- Cosmetic – Ocp (Oral contra ceptive pill) –Sexual hormone. Acne –Androgenic Alopcy.